

Paper 80 — Andite Expansion in the Occident

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Sources for Paper 80 (in the order in which they appear)

- (1) Harold **Peake** and Herbert John **Fleure**, *The Corridors of Time II: Hunters & Artists* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1927)
- (2) Harold **Peake** and Herbert John **Fleure**, *The Corridors of Time III: Peasants & Potters* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1927)
- (3) Harold **Peake** and Herbert John **Fleure**, *The Corridors of Time IV: Priests & Kings* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1927)
- (4) H. G. **Wells**, *The Outline of History: Being a Plain History of Life and Mankind* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1921)
- (5) Henry Fairfield **Osborn**, *Man Rises to Parnassus: Critical Epochs in the Prehistory of Man* (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1927)
- (6) William S. **Sadler**, M.D., *Long Heads and Round Heads* (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1918)
- (7) Harold **Peake** and Herbert John **Fleure**, *The Corridors of Time V: The Steppe & the Sown* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1928)
- (8) Lewis **Browne**, *This Believing World: A Simple Account of the Great Religions of Mankind* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1926)

Key

- (a) **Green** indicates where a source author first appears, or where he/she reappears.
- (b) **Yellow** highlights most parallelisms.
- (c) **Tan** highlights parallelisms not occurring on the same row, or parallelisms separated by yellowed parallelisms.

- (d) An underlined word or words indicates where the source and the UB writer pointedly differ from each other.
- (e) **Blue** indicates original (or “revealed”) information, or UB-specific terminology and concepts. (What to highlight in this regard is debatable; the highlights are tentative.)

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PAPER 80 — ANDITE EXPANSION IN THE OCCIDENT

80:0.1 Although the European blue man did not of himself achieve a great cultural civilization, he did supply the biologic foundation which, when its Adamized strains were blended with the later Andite invaders, produced one of the most potent stocks for the attainment of aggressive civilization ever to appear on Urantia since the times of the violet race and their Andite successors.

80:0.2 The modern white peoples incorporate the surviving strains of the Adamic stock which became admixed with the Sangik races, some red and yellow but more especially the blue. There is a considerable percentage of the original Andonite stock in all the white races and still more of the early Nodite strains.

1. THE ADAMITES ENTER EUROPE

80:1.1 Before the last Andites were driven out of the Euphrates valley, many of their brethren had entered Europe as adventurers, teachers, traders, and warriors.

II: CHANGES IN THE COAST-LINE
(Peake & Fleure² 12)

Let us first take the Mediterranean basin. During the Würm maximum

we should expect the coast-line to be below the present mean sea-level. A relatively small lowering of the coastline would cause the emergence of a land bridge between Sicily and Tunis, and might also have closed the Straits of Gibraltar (P&F² 14).

During the earlier days of the violet race

the Mediterranean trough was protected by the Gibraltar isthmus and the Sicilian land bridge.

Some of man's very early maritime commerce was established on these inland lakes, where blue men from the north and the Saharans from the south met Nodites and Adamites from the east.

80:1.2 In the eastern trough of the Mediterranean the Nodites had established one of their most extensive cultures and from these centers had penetrated somewhat into southern Europe but more especially into northern Africa.

V: BY THE BANKS OF THE NILE
(Peake & Fleure³ 62)

At the very beginning of the Middle Pre-dynastic Period, S.D. 40 or about 4475 B.C., we notice the appearance of another new ware of plain pottery with wavy handles, which comes ultimately, as Frankfort has shown, from North Syria....

We must, then, consider the intruders [into the Delta] as men from North Syria, perhaps broad-headed, who were tillers of the soil and who introduced into Africa the cultivation of emmer and perhaps barley as well as cattle (P&F³ 71-72).

The broad-headed Nodite-Andonite Syrians very early introduced pottery and agriculture

[[I]t seems likely that a rise of 25 or 30 feet took place in the Delta (P&F³ 73).]

in connection with their settlements on the slowly rising Nile delta.

We may think of these newcomers as first introducing the knowledge of **metalworking** into the Nile Valley (P&F3 72).

[See 80:3.7, below.]

VII: PALAEOLOGIC SURVIVALS (Peake & Fleure² 95)

During the earlier time the Sahara region, lying only just to the south of the storm zone, must have received a moderate winter rainfall, and would have been a **grassy steppe-land**,

where large numbers of men could have hunted an abundant supply of hoofed animals (P&F2 97).

They also imported sheep, goats,¹ **cattle**, and other domesticated animals

and brought in greatly improved methods of **metalworking**,

Syria then being the center of that industry.

80:1.3 For more than thirty thousand years Egypt received a steady stream of Mesopotamians, who brought along their art and culture to enrich that of the Nile valley.

But the ingress of large numbers of the Sahara peoples greatly deteriorated the early civilization along the Nile so that Egypt reached its lowest cultural level some fifteen thousand years ago.

80:1.4 **But during earlier times there was little to hinder the westward migration of the Adamites.**

The Sahara was an open **grazing land**

overspread by herders and agriculturists.

These Saharans never engaged in manufacture, nor were they city builders.

They were an indigo-black group which carried extensive strains of the extinct green and orange races. But they received a very limited amount of the violet inheritance before the upthrust of land and the shifting water-laden winds dispersed the remnants of this prosperous and peaceful civilization.

80:1.5 Adam's blood has been shared with most of the human races, but some secured more than others. The mixed races of India and the darker peoples of Africa were not attractive to the Adamites. They would have mixed freely with the red man had he not been far removed in the Americas, and they were kindly disposed toward the yellow man, but he was likewise difficult of access in faraway Asia. Therefore, when actuated by either adventure or altruism, or when driven out of the Euphrates valley, they very naturally chose union with the blue races of Europe.

80:1.6 The blue men, then dominant in Europe, had no religious practices which were repulsive to the earlier migrating Adamites, and there was great sex attraction between the violet and the blue races. The best of the blue men deemed it a high honor to be permitted to mate with the Adamites. Every blue man entertained the ambition of becoming so skillful and artistic as to win the affection of some Adamite woman, and it was the highest aspiration of a superior blue woman to receive the attentions of an Adamite.

80:1.7 Slowly these migrating sons of Eden united with the higher types of the blue race, invigorating their cultural practices while ruthlessly exterminating the lingering strains of Neanderthal stock. This technique of race blending, combined with the elimination of inferior strains, produced a dozen or more virile and progressive groups of superior blue men, one of which you have denominated the Cro-Magnons.

80:1.8 For these and other reasons, not the least of which was more favorable paths of migration, the early waves of Mesopotamian culture made their way almost exclusively to Europe. And it was these circumstances that determined the antecedents of modern European civilization.

2. CLIMATIC AND GEOLOGIC CHANGES

I: THE FOOD COLLECTORS OF THE NORTH-WEST (Peake & Fleure³ 7)

80:2.1 The early expansion of the violet race into Europe was cut short by certain rather sudden climatic and geologic changes.

[contd] Throughout the last part of this work we have been following the fortunes of our predecessors in Europe during the gradual retreat of the last glaciation (P&F3 7).

Meanwhile the northward shifting of the westerly winds

had reduced the rainfall in the Sahara and was converting that region from a grassy steppe to a sandy waste.

With the retreat of the northern ice fields

the water-laden winds from the west shifted to the north,

gradually turning the great open pasture regions of Sahara into a barren desert.

Many of the hoofed denizens of that grass-land migrated or perished, while the men who hunted them scattered in all directions (P&F3 7-8).

This drought dispersed the smaller-statured brunets, dark-eyed but long-headed dwellers of the great Sahara plateau.

X: CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY
(Peake & Fleure3 138)

It seems likely that [some] inhabitants of the Sahara passed to the south, to the grass-lands of Northern Nigeria, but of this we have at present no direct evidence (P&F3 139).

80:2.2 The purer indigo elements moved southward to the forests of central Africa,

[They journeyed to Africa, taking possession of the continent, and have ever since remained there except when they have been forcibly taken away, from age to age, as slaves (64:6.25).]

where they have ever since remained.

IX: CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY
(Peake & Fleure2 135)

That [a great Saharan exodus] happened we may gather from the sudden appearance of a new industry in Spain, whence it passed to north and east Europe,

The more mixed groups spread out in three directions:

The superior tribes to the west migrated to Spain and thence to adjacent parts of Europe,

[Thus may have reached the shores of the western Mediterranean and the seaboard of southwest Europe and the British Isles the effective basis of the small, slight, long-headed brunette people ... These elements, indeed, form the basis of the population of southwest Europe, and are known as the Mediterranean Race (P&F2 145-46).]

forming the nucleus of the later Mediterranean long-headed brunet races.

The least progressive division to the east of the Sahara plateau migrated to Arabia and thence through northern Mesopotamia and India to faraway Ceylon.

in the Nile valley, the Jordan valley, Mesopotamia, eastern India and Ceylon (P&F2 145).

The central group moved north and east to the Nile valley and into Palestine.

[Others occupied the margins of the Nile Valley, ... while further evidence suggests an eastward extension to Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, the Vindhya Hills of India, and even Ceylon (P&F3 139).]

XII: THE RACES OF THE WORLD (Peake & Fleure4 181)

Typical of [the survival of the early moderately long-headed types] are the peoples living around the western Mediterranean basin, the wavy-haired peoples of North Africa, the Semitic peoples of the Arabian desert and its borders, some elements of the population of the Persian plateau, and the general population of the Deccan, known as Dravidian, with its extensions over the East Indian Archipelago and beyond (P&F4 188-89).

III: TUNDRA, STEPPE, AND FOREST (Peake & Fleure2 28)

Similarly, the separation of England from the Continent delayed or prevented the arrival of plants and animals (P&F2 39).

IX: CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY (Peake & Fleure2 135)

We have seen that there was a slight elevation of the land and a recurrence of the cold about 6500 B.C.; this caused the Baltic Sea ... to become closed at both ends ... What is now Denmark thus arose above the water for the first time since the ice-sheet had left it ... (P&F2 148).

80:2.3 It is this secondary Sangik substratum that suggests a certain degree of kinship among

the modern peoples scattered from the Deccan through Iran, Mesopotamia, and along both shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

80:2.4 About the time of these climatic changes in Africa,

England separated from the continent,

and Denmark arose from the sea,

while the isthmus of Gibraltar, protecting the western basin of the Mediterranean, gave way as the result of an earthquake, quickly raising this inland lake to the level of the Atlantic Ocean.

Soon after 7000 B.C. the people responsible for [the Final Capsian or Tardenoisian] industry seem to have spread in all directions and, though the subsidence of the land bridge prevented them from passing to Sicily, they succeeded in crossing the Straits of Gibraltar, if not altogether dryshod (P&F2 145).

Presently the Sicilian land bridge submerged,

creating one sea of the Mediterranean and connecting it with the Atlantic Ocean.

X: NEOLITHIC MAN IN EUROPE (Wells 77)

This refilling of the Mediterranean [suggested by geologist W. B. Wright], which by the rough chronology we are employing in this book may have happened somewhere between 30,000 and 10,000 B.C., must have been one of the greatest single events in the pre-history of our race. If the latter date is the truer, then ... the crude beginnings of civilization, the first lake dwellings, and the first cultivation, were probably round that eastern Levantine Lake into which there flowed not only the Nile, but the two great rivers that are now the Adriatic and the Red Sea. Suddenly the ocean waters began to break through over the westward hills and to pour in upon these primitive peoples— [continued next pg.]

the lake that had been their home and friend became their enemy; its waters rose and never abated; their settlements were submerged ... Far away, long before the dawn of history, this catastrophe occurred (W 90-91).

This cataclysm of nature flooded scores of human settlements and occasioned the greatest loss of life by flood in all the world's history.

80:2.5 This engulfment of the Mediterranean basin immediately curtailed the westward movements of the Adamites, while the great influx of Saharans led them to seek outlets for their increasing numbers to the north and east of Eden. As the descendants of Adam journeyed northward from the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, they encountered mountainous barriers and the then expanded Caspian Sea. And for many generations the Adamites hunted, herded, and tilled the soil around their settlements scattered throughout Turkestan. Slowly this magnificent people extended their territory into Europe. But now the Adamites enter Europe from the east and find the culture of the blue man thousands of years behind that of Asia since this region has been almost entirely out of touch with Mesopotamia.

3. THE CRO-MAGNOID BLUE MAN

80:3.1 The ancient centers of the culture of the blue man were located along all the rivers of Europe,

[The Somme is the one river unchanged by the glaciers, running down to the sea in those days much as it does today (63:5.3).]

but only the Somme now flows in the same channel which it followed during preglacial times.

V: EARLY TYPES OF MODERN MAN
(Peake & Fleure² 59)

A notable feature of the hunters and artists of the later parts of the Old Stone Age is their diversity among themselves, a diversity so marked that the fashionable use of the term Cro-Magnon Race for all of them is very misleading and unfortunate (P&F² 59).

80:3.2 While we speak of the blue man as pervading the European continent,

there were scores of racial types.

Even thirty-five thousand years ago the European blue races were already a highly blended people carrying strains of both red and yellow, while on the Atlantic coastlands and in the regions of present-day Russia they had absorbed a considerable amount of Andonite blood and to the south were in contact with the Saharan peoples. But it would be fruitless to attempt to enumerate the many racial groups.

80:3.3 The European civilization of this early post-Adamic period was a unique blend of the vigor and art of the blue men with the creative imagination of the Adamites. The blue men were a race of great vigor, but they greatly deteriorated the cultural and spiritual status of the Adamites. It was very difficult for the latter to impress their religion upon the Cro-Magnoids because of the tendency of so many to cheat and to debauch the maidens. For ten thousand years religion in Europe was at a low ebb as compared with the developments in India and Egypt.

[See endnote for possible parallels with 80:3.4-5.]

80:3.4 The blue men were perfectly honest in all their dealings and were wholly free from the sexual vices of the mixed Adamites. They respected maidenhood, only practicing polygamy when war produced a shortage of males.²

80:3.5 These Cro-Magnon peoples were a brave and farseeing race. They maintained an efficient system of child culture. Both parents participated in these labors, and the services of the older children were fully utilized. Each child was carefully trained in the care of the caves, in art, and in flint making. At an early age the women were well versed in the domestic arts and in crude agriculture, while the men were skilled hunters and courageous warriors.

OUR ANCESTORS ARRIVE IN SCANDINAVIA (Osborn 103)

80:3.6 The blue men were hunters, fishers, and food gatherers; they were expert boatbuilders.

The flint workers of Campigny inaugurated in western Europe a new period of prehistoric civilization with two new implements, namely, the stone axe (*tranchet*) and the stone pick-axe (*pic*), which were probably brought from the East.

They made stone axes,

With these implements they were able to make openings in the forests for their dwellings, and to build rude boats in which to explore the northern rivers and creeks, and to mine for finer grades of flint. Thus man rose to the rudiments of architecture in constructing his dwelling places, to the rudiments of mining the earth, and to the rudiments of navigation in building his boats. (O 103). [continued at 80:3.9, below]

cut down trees,

The great flint industry known as the Campignian ... was especially adapted to the needs of a hardy northern race living in a forested country along river banks or seashores, where there could be no recourse to limestone caverns or grottoes for shelter. These closing Stone Age people built their *cabanes* (huts) partly below ground, probably stretching the hides of animals over arched poles.

Such a style of building—not unlike that still in vogue among the nomadic peoples of Mongolia and northern Siberia ... —called for a constant supply of seasoned firewood ... (O 104-05).

[The Cro-Magnons probably attained their highest artistic culture and their time of greatest power in Europe about 15,000 B.C. (William S. Sadler, M.D., *Long Heads and Round Heads* [1918], p. 26).]

15,000-13,000 B.C. AZILIAN and TARDENOISIAN micro-flint industry from Spain and north Africa (O 107)

erected log huts, partly below ground and roofed with hides.

And there are peoples who still build similar huts in Siberia.

The southern Cro-Magnons generally lived in caves and grottoes.

80:3.7 It was not uncommon during the rigors of winter for their sentinels standing on night guard at cave entrances to freeze to death. They had courage, but above all they were artists; the Adamic mixture suddenly accelerated creative imagination.

The height of the blue man's art was about fifteen thousand years ago,

before the days when the darker-skinned races came north from Africa through Spain.

I: THE FOOD COLLECTORS OF THE NORTH-WEST (Peake & Fleure 7)

80:3.8 About fifteen thousand years ago

We have seen, too, how owing to a northward shifting of the storm zone, ... the pine forest, followed after an interval by the oak forest, spread from the south-east towards the northwest of Europe until, soon after 5000 B.C., it reached Denmark and South Sweden.

the Alpine forests were spreading extensively.

The spread of this forest put an end to the hunting of great beasts on open plains, such as had been enjoyed in previous times; and the descendants of the hunters and artists of the Upper Palaeolithic Age settled down by lakes and rivers, or by the sea-shore, and developed the collecting side of their activities. Thus their food consisted largely of shell-fish, nuts, berries, and roots, with the occasional addition of fish and flesh food (P&F3 7).

The European hunters were being driven to the river valleys and to the seashores

by the same climatic coercion that had turned the world's happy hunting grounds into dry and barren deserts.

As the rain winds shifted to the north, the great open grazing lands of Europe became covered by forests. These great and relatively sudden climatic modifications drove the races of Europe to change from open-space hunters to herders, and in some measure to fishers and tillers of the soil.

[Note: Neither Peake & Fleure nor Osborn mention that these peoples became herders or tillers.]

80:3.9 These changes, while resulting in cultural advances, produced certain biologic retrogressions. During the previous hunting era the superior tribes had intermarried with the higher types of war captives and had unvaryingly destroyed those whom they deemed inferior.

OUR ANCESTORS ARRIVE IN SCANDINAVIA (Osborn 103)

[contd from 80:3.6] Around the dwellings grew up the rudiments of village and communal life;

the boats made possible the rudiments of trade and of commerce, while extending the art of fishing which added marine fish and molluscs to the northern diet (O 103-04).

But as they commenced to establish settlements

and engage in agriculture and commerce,

they began to save many of the mediocre captives as slaves.

And it was the progeny of these slaves that subsequently so greatly deteriorated the whole Cro-Magnon type.

IX: CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY (Peake & Fleure 135)

Thus from a free and open hunting life the people of northwestern Europe had been reduced to the status of the poorest food-collectors ... The closing in of the oak forest, completing the destructive of their hunting-grounds, was the main cause of the degeneration, and it seems likely that our predecessors would have remained for ever in this backward state, had not movements from the east brought a fresh impetus into their lives (P&F2 150).

This retrogression of culture continued until it received a fresh impetus from the east

when the final and en masse invasion of the Mesopotamians swept over Europe, quickly absorbing the Cro-Magnon type and culture and initiating the civilization of the white races.

4. THE ANDITE INVASIONS OF EUROPE

II: THE NORTHERN STEPPES (Peake & Fleure 20)

It seems to us that the hypothesis of conquering horse-nomads of the steppe-borders, spreading in time across Europe north-westwards to the Baltic, best interprets the facts at present at our disposal (P&F5 38).

80:4.1 While the Andites poured into Europe in a steady stream, there were seven major invasions, the last arrivals coming on horseback in three great waves. Some entered Europe by way of the islands of the Aegean and up the Danube valley,

but the majority of the earlier and purer strains migrated to northwestern Europe by the northern route across the grazing lands of the Volga and the Don.

80:4.2 Between the third and fourth invasions a horde of Andonites entered Europe from the north, having come from Siberia by way of the Russian rivers and the Baltic. They were immediately assimilated by the northern Andite tribes.

80:4.3 The earlier expansions of the purer violet race were far more pacific than were those of their later semimilitary and conquest-loving Andite descendants. The Adamites were pacific; the Nodites were belligerent. The union of these stocks, as later mingled with the Sangik races, produced the able, aggressive Andites who made actual military conquests.

I: LIFE ON THE STEPPES (Peake & Fleure5 7)

Changes of climate have thus been important factors in the life of the northern as well as of the southern steppe, but the acquisition of command over the horse has been another factor that has caused steppe-men to spread into surrounding lands and to shake old civilizations to their foundations (P&F5 17).

XIII: CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY (Peake & Fleure5 145)

Some little time before 2600 B.C. [the people of the Northern Steppe] had, according to our conjecture, tamed the horse, which added vastly to their mobility ... (P&F5 146).

80:4.4 But the horse was the evolutionary factor which determined the dominance of the Andites in the Occident.

The horse gave the dispersing Andites the hitherto nonexistent advantage of mobility,

enabling the last groups of Andite cavalymen to progress quickly around the Caspian Sea to overrun all of Europe.

All previous waves of Andites had moved so slowly that they tended to disintegrate at any great distance from Mesopotamia. But these later waves moved so rapidly that they reached Europe as coherent groups, still retaining some measure of higher culture.

80:4.5 The whole inhabited world, outside of China and the Euphrates region, had made very limited cultural progress for ten thousand years when

[7000 B.C. OUR ANCESTORS ARRIVE IN SCANDINAVIA with large flint instruments and axes of reindeer horn (Osborn 106)]

the hard-riding Andite horsemen made their appearance in the sixth and seventh millenniums before Christ.

We have found reason for believing them to have been mainly of the type now known as **Nordic**, and to have spoken the primitive Indo-European or Aryan tongue (P&F5 146).

[The Nordics include the great Scandinavian and Teutonic groups (William S. **Sadler**, M.D., *Long Heads and Round Heads* [1918], p. 30).]

[See Fig. 79 in Osborn 170.]

As they moved westward across the Russian plains, absorbing the best of the blue man and exterminating the worst, they became blended into one people.

These were the ancestors of the so-called **Nordic** races,

the forefathers of the Scandinavian, German, and Anglo-Saxon peoples.

80:4.6 It was not long before the superior blue strains had been fully absorbed by the Andites throughout all northern Europe.

Only in Lapland (and to a certain extent in Brittany) did the older Andonites retain even a semblance of identity.

5. THE ANDITE CONQUEST OF NORTHERN EUROPE

80:5.1 The tribes of northern Europe were being continuously reinforced and upstepped by the steady stream of migrants from Mesopotamia through the Turkestan-south Russian regions, and when the last waves of Andite cavalry swept over Europe, there were already more men with Andite inheritance in that region than were to be found in all the rest of the world.

80:5.2 For three thousand years the military headquarters of the northern Andites was in Denmark. From this central point there went forth the successive waves of conquest, which grew decreasingly Andite and increasingly white as the passing centuries witnessed the final blending of the Mesopotamian conquerors with the conquered peoples.

80:5.3 While the blue man had been absorbed in the north and eventually succumbed to the white cavalry raiders who penetrated the south, the advancing tribes of the mixed white race met with stubborn and protracted resistance from the Cro-Magnons, but superior intelligence and ever-augmenting biologic reserves enabled them to wipe the older race out of existence.

[The excavations and other studies of prehistoric man during the last two decades have revealed the interesting fact that several great race struggles have ensued on the banks of the Somme River and the territory adjacent thereto, and it may help us more fully to appreciate the present great struggle on the Somme River briefly to review the best modern opinions regarding these earlier world-wars which, it would seem, sometimes were fought to the utter extinction of one or the other of the belligerents (William S. Sadler, M.D., *Long Heads and Round Heads* [1918], pp. 7-8).]

80:5.4 The decisive struggles between the white man and the blue man were fought out in the valley of the Somme.

Here, the flower of the blue race bitterly contested the southward-moving Andites, and for over five hundred years these Cro-Magnoids successfully defended their territories before succumbing to the superior military strategy of the white invaders. Thor, the victorious commander of the armies of the north in the final battle of the Somme, became the hero of the northern white tribes and later on was revered as a god by some of them.

80:5.5 The strongholds of the blue man which persisted longest were in southern France, but the last great military resistance was overcome along the Somme. The later conquest progressed by commercial penetration, population pressure along the rivers, and by continued intermarriage with the superiors, coupled with the ruthless extermination of the inferiors.

80:5.6 When the tribal council of the Andite elders had adjudged an inferior captive to be unfit, he was, by elaborate ceremony, committed to the shaman priests, who escorted him to the river and administered the rites of initiation to the “happy hunting grounds”—lethal submergence. In this way the white invaders of Europe exterminated all peoples encountered who were not quickly absorbed into their own ranks, and thus did the blue man come to an end—and quickly.

80:5.7 The Cro-Magnoid blue man constituted the biologic foundation for the modern European races, but they have survived only as absorbed by the later and virile conquerors of their homelands. The blue strain contributed many sturdy traits and much physical vigor to the white races of Europe, but the humor and imagination of the blended European peoples were derived from the Andites. This Andite-blue union, resulting in the northern white races, produced an immediate lapse of Andite civilization, a retardation of a transient nature.

[Like the American pioneers these primitive French, Belgian and Scandinavian people had no leisure for art: they were too busy with fishing, hunting tent making, and boat building. Nevertheless the art spirit was in them, although latent, and we find it reasserting itself about 2000 B.C., as evidenced by most beautiful designs in bronze implements and ornaments made about that time in Scania, the southern extremity of the present Sweden (Osborn 135).]

Eventually, the latent superiority of these northern barbarians manifested itself

and culminated in present-day European civilization.

80:5.8 By 5000 B.C. the evolving white races were dominant throughout all of northern Europe, including northern Germany, northern France, and the British Isles. Central Europe was for some time controlled by the blue man and the round-headed Andonites. The latter were mainly situated in the Danube valley and were never entirely displaced by the Andites.

6. THE ANDITES ALONG THE NILE

80:6.1 From the times of the terminal Andite migrations, culture declined in the Euphrates valley, and the immediate center of civilization shifted to the valley of the Nile. Egypt became the successor of Mesopotamia as the headquarters of the most advanced group on earth.³

80:6.2 The Nile valley began to suffer from floods shortly before the Mesopotamian valleys but fared much better. This early setback was more than compensated by the continuing stream of Andite immigrants, so that the culture of Egypt, though really derived from the Euphrates region, seemed to forge ahead.

[See endnote.]

V: BY THE BANKS OF THE NILE
(Peake & Fleure³ 62)

At the close of the Late Predynastic Period, about 3400 B.C., there were at least six distinct groups of people inhabiting Egypt, three in the Delta and three in the valley, though the latter had very probably amalgamated by this time (P&F³ 80).

[*Note:* Peake & Fleure list six peoples, five of which entered Egypt from the east, one of which (the Tehennu) from Libya. See P&F³ 141-44.]

IV: THE OLD KINGDOM OF EGYPT
(Peake & Fleure⁴ 61)

[*Compare:* [The fourth-dynasty pharaoh Snefru] ... kept at work a large number of miners in the mines of Sinai, whence he extracted copper ore, or, as some think, turquoise (P&F⁴ 73).]

But in 5000 B.C., during the flood period in Mesopotamia, there were seven distinct groups of human beings in Egypt;

all of them, save one, came from Mesopotamia.

80:6.3 When the last exodus from the Euphrates valley occurred, Egypt was fortunate in gaining so many of the most skillful artists and artisans. These Andite artisans found themselves quite at home in that they were thoroughly familiar with river life, its floods, irrigations, and dry seasons. They enjoyed the sheltered position of the Nile valley; they were there much less subject to hostile raids and attacks than along the Euphrates.

And they added greatly to the metalworking skill of the Egyptians.

Here they worked iron ores coming from Mount Sinai

instead of from the Black Sea regions.

As the country became unified these [municipal] deities became associated, each presiding over special activities and each represented by a human figure with the head of the heraldic beast of his city.... By degrees, however, these local gods were combined into a system; they were treated as members of one family, each with his special function,

and an elaborate theological system was raised on this basis (P&F4 94-96).

[contd] A priesthood as a special class began to arise during the fifth dynasty.... Later on their power became greater and weak monarchs were often much under their influence (P&F4 96).

[The second-dynasty pharaoh Khasekhemui's] son Zoser, 'the holy', who reigned for twenty-seven years, built the first pyramid, the famous step-pyramid of Sakkara.

This was designed for him by Imhotep, his prime minister, architect, and physician, who was afterwards deified as the patron of science, and as Imouthes identified by the Greeks with Asclepius (P&F4 71-72).

80:6.4 The Egyptians very early assembled their municipal deities into an elaborate national system of gods.

They developed an extensive theology

and had an equally extensive but burdensome priesthood.

Several different leaders sought to revive the remnants of the early religious teachings of the Sethites, but these endeavors were short-lived.

The Andites built the first stone structures in Egypt.

The first and most exquisite of the stone pyramids⁴

was erected by Imhotep, an Andite architectural genius, while serving as prime minister.

Previous buildings had been constructed of brick, and while many stone structures had been erected in different parts of the world,

[Khasekhemui's own] tomb chamber was built of squared blocks of limestone, the earliest stonework of the kind as yet found in Egypt (P&F4 70).

this was the first in Egypt.

The period of the fourth dynasty was a time of prosperity, when gigantic works were undertaken with great skill. These are said to have been carried out by the disciples of Imhotep, the designer of the pyramid of Zoser....

... [Three kings of the fifth dynasty] erected the pyramids at Abuhir, between Sakkara and Giza, and it has been noted that in these the masonry is far from being of the fine type used in the fourth dynasty ... Though the art of sculpture retained its high standard, it did not improve, and there are signs that degeneration was setting in (P&F4 76-77).

But the art of building steadily declined from the days of this great architect.

After the death of the last king of the sixth dynasty, about 2475 B.C., these nobles struggled among themselves for the supremacy,

80:6.5 This brilliant epoch of culture was cut short by internal warfare along the Nile,

and the chaos that followed left the kingdom a prey to outside invaders, the negroes from the south and the hill tribes of the Judaeen plateau from the north-east. These overran the country,

and the country was soon overrun, as Mesopotamia had been, by the inferior tribes from inhospitable Arabia and by the blacks from the south.

and history is almost silent for several centuries (P&F4 82).

As a result, social progress steadily declined for more than five hundred years.

7. ANDITES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLES

80:7.1 During the decline of culture in Mesopotamia there persisted for some time a superior civilization on the islands of the eastern Mediterranean.

VII: THE ISLES OF THE SEA (Peake & Fleure³ 98)

At present it seems best to offer no suggestions as to the date of the earliest settlement [in Crete], beyond saying that it must have begun before 4000 B.C. and may well have been in existence as early as 5000 B.C. (P&F3 99).

[Crete settled 12,000 B.C. (Osborn 107)]

We have no direct evidence of their racial type, but since graves of the subsequent period contain with one exception skeletons of short men, averaging 5ft. 4in. in height, with long narrow skulls, and since the proportion of men with broad skulls increases in subsequent periods, we may conjecture that the majority of these earliest inhabitants of Crete were small slender dark-skinned people with long and narrow heads.

80:7.2 About 12,000 B.C. a brilliant tribe of Andites migrated to Crete.

This was the only island settled so early by such a superior group, and it was almost two thousand years before the descendants of these mariners spread to the neighboring isles.

This group were the narrow-headed, smaller-statured Andites who had intermarried with the Vanite division of the northern Nodites.

They were all under six feet in height and had been literally driven off the mainland by

On the other hand, since the majority of the cultural elements that we have described seem to have come from Anatolia, where the people are taller but with broader and shorter heads, we can well imagine that folk of the Anatolian type formed a part of the population (P&F3 108-09).

[contd] We have seen that of the various items that went to make up primitive civilization the people of Crete knew the potter's art and had developed some skill in the textile industry (P&F3 109).

Though few remains of dwellings of this period have yet been found, we know that sometimes the early Cretans built houses of stone (P&F3 106).

[contd from two rows above] On the other hand, we lack evidence of their knowledge of metal and the art of writing.

Nothing has yet been found to tell us whether or no they were accustomed to cultivate grain or whether they kept any domesticated animals. On the latter point we may conjecture that they kept goats, for these animals are probably native to the island; perhaps they kept sheep also ... Clay figures of oxen may also indicate that they kept cattle (P&F3 109-10).

VII: THE NORTH KURGAN AT ANAU (Peake & Fleure⁴ 133)

[It was the second of these groups [of Adamson's descendants] which migrated westward to Greece and the islands of the Mediterranean (77:5.10).]

their larger and inferior fellows.

These emigrants to Crete were highly skilled in textiles, metals, pottery, plumbing,

and the use of stone for building material.

They engaged in writing

and carried on as herders and agriculturists.

80:7.3 Almost two thousand years after the settlement of Crete

a group of the tall descendants of Adamson made their way over the northern islands to Greece, coming almost directly from their highland home north of Mesopotamia.

These progenitors of the Greeks were led westward by Sato, a direct descendant of Adamson and Ratta.

80:7.4 The group which finally settled in Greece consisted of three hundred and seventy-five of the selected and superior people comprising

At a date which we have fixed provisionally at 2750 B.C., though it may well have been a century or two later, the village [Anau II] was abandoned. Whether the climate became drier and the streams that irrigated their fields dried up, as some have suggested, we have no means of telling.... Perhaps the nomad cattle men of the Northern Steppe destroyed the village and put its inhabitants to death. All we know is that the village came to an end and was not refounded on the same site (P&F4 137).

the end of the second civilization of the Adamsonites.

These later sons of Adamson carried the then most valuable strains of the emerging white races. They were of a high intellectual order and, physically regarded, the most beautiful of men since the days of the first Eden.

80:7.5 Presently Greece and the Aegean Islands region succeeded Mesopotamia and Egypt as the Occidental center of trade, art, and culture. But as it was in Egypt, so again practically all of the art and science of the Aegean world was derived from Mesopotamia except for the culture of the Adamsonite forerunners of the Greeks. All the art and genius of these latter people is a direct legacy of the posterity of Adamson, the first son of Adam and Eve, and his extraordinary second wife, a daughter descended in an unbroken line from the pure Nodite staff of Prince Caligastia.

No wonder the Greeks had mythological traditions that they were directly descended from gods and superhuman beings.

VI: THE AEGEAN WORLD (Peake & Fleure4 112)

Those who have investigated the early civilization of the [Aegean] islands, consider that this can be divided into nine sub-periods, contemporary with those of Crete; these have been named the same way, ranging from Early Cycladic I to Late Cycladic III (P&F4 112-13).

[[Sir Arthur Evans] noticed ... too, that there were three well-marked periods in which Minoan culture had reached a high stage, and that each of these had been preceded by a period in which the art was ruder but progressive, while each was followed by a time of decline (P&F4 98).]

[See endnote.]

V: EARLY MINOAN TIMES (Peake & Fleure4 97)

Of the religion of the early Cretans we know little, but we have evidence that as early as Early Minoan I they worshipped the Great Mother, their chief deity of later times.

80:7.6 The Aegean region passed through five distinct cultural stages,

each less spiritual than the preceding,

and ere long the last glorious era of art perished beneath the weight of

the rapidly multiplying mediocre descendants of the Danubian slaves who had been imported by the later generations of Greeks.⁵

80:7.7 It was during this age in Crete that the mother cult of the descendants of Cain attained its greatest vogue. This cult glorified Eve in

the worship of the "great mother."

This goddess seems to have been a concept very similar to that of **Cybele**, worshipped in **Asia Minor**, and we shall find traces of like beliefs elsewhere in the Mediterranean region. Figures of this goddess were not often made, though representations of her occur on seals (P&F4 109-10).

[Much of the old love for Isis, and especially for **Cybele**, the great Mother of the Gods, was taken over into the church and translated into the worship of Mary, the Mother of Christ. . . (Lewis **Browne**, *This Believing World* [1926], p. 294).] [See 98:7.7 in Paper 98 parallel chart.]

Images of Eve were everywhere.

Thousands of public shrines were erected throughout Crete and **Asia Minor**.

And this mother cult persisted on down to the times of Christ,

becoming later incorporated in the early Christian religion under the guise of the glorification and **worship of Mary the earth mother of Jesus**.

80:7.8 By about 6500 B.C. there had occurred a great decline in the spiritual heritage of the Andites. The descendants of Adam were **widespreadly dispersed and had been virtually swallowed up in the older and more numerous human races. And this decadence of Andite civilization, together with the disappearance of their religious standards, left the spiritually impoverished races of the world in a deplorable condition.**

80:7.9 By 5000 B.C. the three purest strains of Adam's descendants were in **Sumeria, northern Europe, and Greece.**

The whole of Mesopotamia was being slowly deteriorated by the stream of mixed and darker races which filtered in from Arabia. And the coming of these inferior peoples contributed further to the scattering abroad of the biologic and cultural residue of the Andites. From all over the fertile crescent the more adventurous peoples poured westward to the islands. These migrants cultivated both grain and vegetables, and they brought domesticated animals with them.

VII: MARITIME ACTIVITY IN THE AEGEAN (Peake & Fleure 5 82)

Cyprus also, probably well before 3000 B.C., had already established relations with other places; these brought to it influences from the old Sumerian civilization of Mesopotamia. We cannot but connect the rise to importance of this island in those early times with its rich veins of copper. It is said to have been uninhabited in earlier times (P&F5 82).

80:7.10 About 5000 B.C. a mighty host of progressive Mesopotamians moved out of the Euphrates valley and settled upon the island of Cyprus;

this civilization was wiped out about two thousand years subsequently by the barbarian hordes from the north.

80:7.11 Another great colony settled on the Mediterranean near the later site of Carthage. And from north Africa large numbers of Andites entered Spain and later mingled in Switzerland with their brethren who had earlier come to Italy from the Aegean Islands.

XI: CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY
(Peake & Fleure4 170)

Many of the Tehen[n]u, resenting the usurpation of power by [first-dynasty pharaoh] Narmer-Menes, left the Delta, and, if Evans's latest suggestion is correct, some of them sailed to Crete and settled there on the Mesara Plain,

introducing to that island many of the elements of civilization, which they had developed in their North African home. Their arrival, about or soon after 3400 B.C., inaugurated the First Early Minoan period (P&F4 172).

VI: THE AEGEAN WORLD (Peake & Fleure4 112)

It is clear from what has been already said that the Cycladic folk were great traders. They took obsidian, marble, and emery to many lands, and brought back gold, silver, copper, and lead, though in time they found the last two metals in their own region (P&F4 117).

80:7.12 When Egypt followed Mesopotamia in cultural decline,

many of the more able and advanced families fled to Crete,

thus greatly augmenting this already advanced civilization.

And when the arrival of inferior groups from Egypt later threatened the civilization of Crete, the more cultured families moved on west to Greece.

80:7.13 The Greeks were not only great teachers and artists,

they were also the world's greatest traders

and colonizers.

XIII: CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY
(Peake & Fleure5 143)

Some of the Cycladic traders, who had for long dominated the Aegean, were now settled at the head of the Gulf of Corinth, whence they traded with the coast of Italy and the south-east corner of Sicily. From the latter centre they, or people influenced by the culture, carried civilization to the European coasts of the Western Mediterranean, and through the Strait of Gibraltar to the coast of Portugal (P&F5 157).

Before succumbing to the flood of inferiority which eventually engulfed their art and commerce,

they succeeded in planting so many outposts of culture to the west

that a great many of the advances in early Greek civilization persisted in the later peoples of southern Europe, and many of the mixed descendants of these Adamsonites became incorporated in the tribes of the adjacent mainlands.

8. THE DANUBIAN ANDONITES

80:8.1 The Andite peoples of the Euphrates valley migrated north to Europe to mingle with the blue men and west into the Mediterranean regions to mix with the remnants of the commingled Saharans and the southern blue men.

IX: PEOPLES, NATIONS, AND LANGUAGES (Peake & Fleure3 119)

And these two branches of the white race were, and now are, widely separated by

Asia Minor and the Alpine zone in Europe are almost everywhere characterized nowadays by a broad-headed population,

and there is every indication that this population has been established here for a very long time.

The Hittite monuments of 1400 B.C. show quite clearly the present-day types, and Hittites on some ancient Egyptian monuments are distinguished from Semites and Egyptians by their paler skins as well as by their features (P&F3 127).

[Compare: The original language of the Alpines has disappeared ... The foundation of the languages spoken in the Hittite Empire points to a group of languages, which has been termed Asianic; this, we are suggesting, included the original tongue of the Eastern Alpines or Armenoids of Anatolia (P&F3 140).]

the broad-headed mountain survivors of the earlier Andonite tribes

which had long inhabited these central regions.

80:8.2 These descendants of Andon were dispersed through most of the mountainous regions of central and southeastern Europe. They were often reinforced by arrivals from Asia Minor, which region they occupied in considerable strength.

The ancient Hittites stemmed directly from the Andonite stock;

their pale skins and broad heads were typical of that race.

This strain was carried in Abraham's ancestry and contributed much to the characteristic facial appearance of his later Jewish descendants who, while having a culture and religion derived from the Andites, spoke a very different language.

Their tongue was distinctly Andonite.

VI: THE LAKE-DWELLERS OF
CENTRAL EUROPE (Peake & Fleure5
69)

[contd] It was in the winter of 1853 and 1854 that, owing to a period of drought, a discovery was made which was interpreted as showing that the early inhabitants of Switzerland had lived in houses and villages erected on piles in the shallow waters of the lakes or on the marshy lands adjoining them.... [S]ettlements of a closely allied type were discovered later by the shores of the Italian lakes, Maggiore and Garda (P&F5 69).

[See 80:7.11, above.]

Though some of the chief elements of the Early Neolithic civilization of the lake-dwellers have thus been derived from Danubian sources, ... there are other features which did not belong to the culture of the Danubian peasants.... It is clear, therefore, that the culture of the Danubian peasants had been grafted on to that of the epipalaeolithic descendants of the men of Ofnet ... [Etc.] (P&F5 71-72)

V: THE SPREAD OF THE PEASANTS
(Peake & Fleure5 59)

[See Fig. 34 ("The Spread of the Peasants") on P&F5 67.]

80:8.3 The tribes that dwelt in houses erected on piles or log piers over the lakes of Italy, Switzerland, and southern Europe⁶

were the expanding fringes of the African, Aegean,

and, more especially, the Danubian migrations.

80:8.4 The Danubians were Andonites, farmers and herders

who had entered Europe through the Balkan peninsula

Soon after the arrival of [the nomads from the Russian steppe] within the Carpathian ring, ... the peasants on the margin ... began to spread farther afield, [some] passing up the Danube Valley through Austria into Bohemia and north-eastwards through the Moravian gap (P&F5 59-60).

and were moving slowly northward by way of the Danube valley.

From Saxony some of these peasants, still using ... stroke-ornamented pottery ... crossed the Thuringian Mountains into the Neckar Valley. Down this valley they moved, selecting the patches of loess, relatively free from trees, for the purpose of cultivation, and at length reached the valley of the Rhine ... [Etc.] (P&F5 60)

They made pottery and tilled the land, preferring to live in the valleys.

It seems probable that some of the peasants ... reached the neighbourhood of Liège. Here they had spread out over a limited area of loess. Beyond that on all sides they found long stretches of light soil, reaching as far as the North Sea ... This they thought unsuitable for cultivation, so they proceeded no farther in this direction (P&F5 68).

The most northerly settlement of the Danubians was at Liege in Belgium.

VI: CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY (Peake & Fleure⁴ 170)

As [the Danubian peasants] left the region of copper mines they began to depend more and more on flint tools, till at length they degenerated to the stage commonly known in the west as Neolithic (P&F4 177).

These tribes deteriorated rapidly as they moved away from the center and source of their culture.

VI: THE LAKE-DWELLERS OF
CENTRAL EUROPE (Peake & Fleure5
69)

Contrary to what had up to that time been believed, [archaeologist M. Paul Vouga] found that the finest pottery came from the lowest and oldest layer, and that it degenerated steadily throughout the later periods (P&F5 70).

VIII: THE PEASANTS OF THE
DANUBE BASIN (Peake & Fleure4 138)

Female figurines or idols of baked clay have been found in some of the settlements, though these are rare; they are very crudely modelled. They are thought to represent the Great Mother, a cult that is believed to have had its original home in Asia Minor (P&F4 142).

[[T]he cult may have been carried by Cretan mariners (P&F3 105).]

Childe has suggested that [the Danubian peasants] were experienced sailors and reached all parts of the Danube basin by boat (P&F4 149).

The best pottery is the product of the earlier settlements.

80:8.5 The Danubians became mother worshipers

as the result of the work of the missionaries from Crete.

These tribes later amalgamated with

groups of Andonite sailors who came by boats

from the coast of Asia Minor, and who were also mother worshipers.

If our Danubian peasants came from Anatolia we should expect them to be round-headed like the bulk of the population of that region then and now. Yet the few graves that have been found have yielded skulls which are moderately long.... It has been pointed out, however, by Myres and others that the early round-headed populations of Central Europe

seem to have burnt their dead, and, if this was the case, the burials so far found will be those of foreigners ... (P&F4 150).

[Note: See 80:9.4, below, where Osborn mentions the Scandinavian mother worshippers preserving the incinerated bones of their dead in stone cists.]

Much of central Europe was thus early settled by these mixed types of the broad-headed white races which practiced mother worship

and the religious rite of cremating the dead,

for it was the custom of the mother cultists to burn their dead in stone huts.

9. THE THREE WHITE RACES

80:9.1 The racial blends in Europe toward the close of the Andite migrations became generalized into the three white races as follows:

80:9.2 1. *The northern white race.* This so-called Nordic race consisted primarily of the blue man plus the Andite but also contained a considerable amount of Andonite blood, together with smaller amounts of the red and yellow Sangik. The northern white race thus encompassed these four most desirable human stocks. But the largest inheritance was from the blue man.

[[The Nordic] is a long-skulled race, very tall, fair-skinned, light-haired, with blue or light-colored eyes (William S. Sadler, M.D., *Long Heads and Round Heads* [1918], p. 30).]

The typical early Nordic was long-headed, tall, and blond.

But long ago this race became thoroughly mixed with all of the branches of the white peoples.

80:9.3 The primitive culture of Europe, which was encountered by the invading Nordics, was that of the retrograding Danubians blended with the blue man.

The Nordic-Danish and the Danubian-Andonite cultures met and mingled on the Rhine

[Note: In *Long Heads and Round Heads* (1918), William S. Sadler, M.D. argued that the dynamics between these two groups in Germany led to the German aggressions before and during the First World War.]

as is witnessed by the existence of two racial groups in Germany today.

OUR ANCESTORS ARRIVE IN SCANDINAVIA (Osborn 103)

Divisions of the Bronze Age in Denmark and Sweden (Osborn 126)

[contd] During this time trade routes had been established from the southeast Mediterranean region to the northwest. In the Mediterranean islands and the Aegean Sea the most coveted commodity was amber from the Baltic coasts; in the West and Northwest the most coveted objects were copper and, later, bronze from the East (O 126-27).

Thus Sweden began at an early period to export her works of bronze art, and the facilities of trade advanced so rapidly that Montelius believes that a pottery design could have been carried in one year from the Mediterranean to Scandinavia, one of the favorite routes being by the Brenner Pass, the River Inn, and the valley of the Danube—a route now followed by modern railways (O 128).

80:9.4 The Nordics continued the trade in amber from the Baltic coast,

building up a great commerce with the broadheads of the Danube valley via the Brenner Pass.

[?]

Montelius also informs us that during the first part of the Bronze Age bodies were buried unburnt in stone cists or in coffins of hollowed-out oak. From the second to the sixth period the bodies were burnt

and the incinerated bones were preserved in small cists of stone or wood, or in simple urns of burnt clay (O 129).

[The Alpines are round-skulled, of medium height and sturdy build. Both hair and eyes were originally very dark, but many light-colored eyes, especially gray, are now found in the Alpine populations of western Europe and even through Germany (William S. Sadler, M.D., *Long Heads and Round Heads* [1918], p. 30).]

This extended contact with the Danubians led these northerners into mother worship,

and for several thousands of years cremation of the dead was almost universal throughout Scandinavia.

This explains why remains of the earlier white races, although buried all over Europe, are not to be found—

only their ashes in stone and clay urns.

These white men also built dwellings; they never lived in caves. And again this explains why there are so few evidences of the white man's early culture, although the preceding Cro-Magnon type is well preserved where it has been securely sealed up in caves and grottoes. As it were, one day in northern Europe there is a primitive culture of the retrogressing Danubians and the blue man and the next that of a suddenly appearing and vastly superior white man.

80:9.5 2. *The central white race.* While this group includes strains of blue, yellow, and Andite, it is predominantly Andonite.

These people are broad-headed, swarthy, and stocky.

They are driven like a wedge between the Nordic and Mediterranean races,

[The ancestral base of this human wedge rests solidly on the round-skulled peoples of central Asia (William S. Sadler, M.D., *Long Heads and Round Heads* [1918], p. 39).]

with the broad base resting in Asia

and the apex penetrating eastern France.

80:9.6 For almost twenty thousand years the Andonites had been pushed farther and farther to the north of central Asia by the Andites. By 3000 B.C. increasing aridity was driving these Andonites back into Turkestan. This Andonite push southward continued for over a thousand years and, splitting around the Caspian and Black seas, penetrated Europe by way of both the Balkans and the Ukraine. This invasion included the remaining groups of Adamson's descendants and, during the latter half of the invasion period, carried with it considerable numbers of the Iranian Andites as well as many of the descendants of the Sethite priests.

80:9.7 By 2500 B.C. the westward thrust of the Andonites reached Europe. And this overrunning of all Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, and the Danube basin by the barbarians of the hills of Turkestan constituted the most serious and lasting of all cultural setbacks⁷ up to that time. These invaders definitely Andonized the character of the central European races, which have ever since remained characteristically Alpine.

80:9.8 3. *The southern white race.* This brunet Mediterranean race consisted of a blend of the Andite and the blue man, with a smaller Andonite strain than in the north. This group also absorbed a considerable amount of secondary Sangik blood through the Saharans. In later times this southern division of the white race was infused by strong Andite elements from the eastern Mediterranean.

VII: MARITIME ACTIVITY IN THE AEGEAN (Peake & Fleure 5 82)

80:9.9 The Mediterranean coastlands did not, however, become permeated by the Andites until the times of the great nomadic invasions of 2500 B.C.

The disturbances on land, caused by the activities of the various steppe peoples, made overland ventures difficult and hazardous, and the markets of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and the Black Earth region were cut off.

Land traffic and trade were nearly suspended during these centuries when the nomads invaded the eastern Mediterranean districts.

This gave a fresh impetus to sea-borne traffic, which was as yet safe from attacks by the steppe-folk, and caused the Aegean peoples to seek new markets and to search for fresh supplies of the raw materials they needed (P&F5 90).

This interference with land travel brought about the great expansion of sea traffic and trade;

Mediterranean sea-borne commerce was in full swing about forty-five hundred years ago. And this development of marine traffic resulted in the sudden expansion of the descendants of the Andites throughout the entire coastal territory of the Mediterranean basin.

80:9.10 These racial mixtures laid the foundations for the southern European race, the most highly mixed of all. And since these days this race has undergone still further admixture, notably with the blue-yellow-Andite peoples of Arabia. This Mediterranean race is, in fact, so freely admixed with the surrounding peoples as to be virtually indiscernible as a separate type,

[They are also long-skulled like the Nordic race. The eyes and hair are dark and the skin is brunet. The stature is stunted compared to that of the Nordic race (William S. Sadler, M.D., *Long Heads and Round Heads* [1918], p. 30).]

but in general its members are short, long-headed, and brunet.

80:9.11 In the north the Andites, through warfare and marriage, obliterated the blue men, but in the south they survived in greater numbers.

[[I]t is not inconceivable that the ancestors of the Basques conquered the Crô-Magnons and subsequently acquired their language.... Traces of Crô-Magnon head formation are found among the living Berbers (Henry Fairfield Osborn, *Men of the Old Stone Age* [1915], p. 453).]

The Basques and the Berbers represent the survival of two branches of this race,

[The Cro-Magnon type of head is almost identical with that of the present-day living Berbers (William S. Sadler, M.D., *Long Heads and Round Heads* [1918], p. 27).]

but even these peoples have been thoroughly admixed with the Saharans.

80:9.12 This was the picture of race mixture presented in central Europe about 3000 B.C. In spite of the partial Adamic default, the higher types did blend.

THE SUN-WORSHIPPERS OF
BRITTANY IN THE NEW STONE AND
BRONZE AGE (Osborn 133)

[Preamble] (Osborn 133)

[contd] The climax of the bronze art in Scandinavia (2000 B.C.) was nearly contemporaneous with

the high period of sun-worship in France (O 133).

Stone architecture began to flourish, and giant masses of granite were reared into circular temples open to the sky; across the tops of these stone monoliths were placed horizontal monoliths (O 133).

The Environment of the 'Menhirs' and 'Tumuli'
(Osborn 140)

[The monuments which surround the Golfe du Morbihan] attest the greatest faith in sun-worship as well as the most stupendous labor and engineering skill in piling up the monuments to the dead (O 140).

[It is in the cromlech [of Carnac] that we find a close parallel to the most famous circle of all—Stonehenge (Fig. 77) on the Salisbury Plain, England [which, according to Sir Norman Lockyer's calculations, was erected between 1680-1880 B.C.] (O 145).]

80:9.13 These were the times of the New Stone Age overlapping the oncoming Bronze Age.

In Scandinavia it was the Bronze Age associated with mother worship.

In southern France and Spain it was the New Stone Age associated with sun worship.

This was the time of the building of the circular and roofless sun temples.

The European white races were energetic builders, delighting to set up great stones as tokens to the sun,

much as did their later-day descendants at Stonehenge.

[Preamble] (Osborn 133)

With this introduction let us imagine that we are visiting Brittany and bringing to life northern France in its first **great agricultural period** of the New Stone and Bronze ages (4000-700 B.C. in northern Europe but of much earlier date in central Asia) (O 134).

Survivals of Bronze Age Tradition (Osborn 134)

Although Christianized fifteen centuries ago,

the Bretons still retain some of the ornaments of the New Stone Age as amulets to ward off the evil eye (O 135).

In the chimneys of some of the houses you may still observe fine old stone celts—known now as ‘thunder stones’ (Fig. 73)—hung up to repel lightning (O 136).

Bretons of the Alpine and Mediterranean Races (Osborn 137)

The most ancient ethnic element in the population of Brittany is the broad-headed, gray-eyed Alpines or Celts, short of stature, very Irish in appearance, but without the excitable Irish temperament.

The vogue of sun worship indicates that

this was a **great period of agriculture** in **southern** Europe.

80:9.14 The superstitions of this comparatively recent sun-worshipping era even now persist in the folkways of Brittany.

Although Christianized for over fifteen hundred years,

these Bretons still retain charms of the New Stone Age for warding off the evil eye.

They still keep **thunderstones** in the chimney as protection against lightning.

The Bretons **never** mingled with the Scandinavian Nordics.

They are survivors of the original Andonite inhabitants of western Europe,

There is a considerable **Mediterranean** element, narrow-faced, dark-haired, dark-eyed, with aquiline features—people who came perhaps by sea from the shores of the Mediterranean. Here and there, constituting less than one-tenth of the population, is also the Normandy or Nordic racial type, blue-eyed, fair-haired, with brown or sandy beard (O 138).

[*Contrast*: Madison Grant, to whom I am indebted for the brief description I have given of the **Nordic**, **Mediterranean**, and **Alpine** races, thus summarizes the present situation:

“While the inhabitants of Europe betray as a whole their mixed origin, nevertheless, the three main subspecies are each found in large numbers and in great purity” (William S. **Sadler**, M.D., *Long Heads and Round Heads* [1918], p. 30-31).]

[There is a group of people in the United States who are anxious to prevent all admixture of any other blood with the Nordic. The truth is that there is very little pure Nordic blood in the United States except that of some of the Scandinavians of the Northwest. The three strains are hopelessly intermingled (Samuel Christian **Schmucker**, *Man's Life on Earth* [1925], p. 263).]

mixed with the **Mediterranean** stock.

80:9.15 But it is a fallacy to presume to classify the white peoples as **Nordic**, **Alpine**, and **Mediterranean**.

There has been altogether too much blending to permit such a grouping.

At one time there was a fairly well-defined division of the white race into such classes, but widespread intermingling has since occurred, and it is no longer possible to identify these distinctions with any clarity. Even in 3000 B.C. the ancient social groups were no more of one race than are the present inhabitants of North America.

80:9.16 This European culture for five thousand years continued to grow and to some extent intermingle. But the barrier of language prevented the full reciprocation of the various Occidental nations. During the past century this culture has been experiencing its best opportunity for blending in the cosmopolitan population of North America; and the future of that continent will be determined by the quality of the racial factors which are permitted to enter into its present and future populations, as well as by the level of the social culture which is maintained.

80:9.17 [Presented by an Archangel of Neadon.]

1. Peake & Fleure point to a later group as introducing sheep and goats into Egypt; this group came about 600 years after the broadheaded Syrians:

Newberry has shown us that at this time [about 3875 B.C.] a nomadic people, with flocks of sheep and goats, approached the edge of the Delta from the east; these, he thinks, came from the hills of Judaea or the deserts beyond, and introduced into Egypt the cult of the god Anzety (P&F3 78).

2. Osborn writes:

Similar noble traits are also widely manifested among primitive human societies and especially among those who have had the least contact with western civilizations. These traits include the safeguarding of the family, protection and careful upbringing of the young, protection of the chastity of women, inculcation of absolute integrity both in word and deed, communal and tribal cooperation for the general welfare, reverence for higher supernatural power, love of decoration, of beauty and of art (Osborn viii-ix).

3. Peake & Fleure write of Egyptian civilization overtaking that of Mesopotamia much later:

At the beginning of the period Mesopotamia seems to have been leading, but during the fourth and fifth dynasties Egypt outstripped her rival and reached a level of civilization that was not surpassed until a very much later time (P&F4 170-71).

4. The Great Pyramid of Khufu at Giza, rather than the Sakkara step-pyramid, is universally regarded as the most exquisite of the Egyptian pyramids; this fourth-dynasty structure is the oldest of the Seven Wonders of the World. Peake & Fleure extol it here:

It is indeed a marvellous feat of engineering, and the skill of its builders is such that though each side measured 755 feet, the error is 'less than a ten-thousandth of the side in equality, in squareness and in level'. The stones are set together with joints of one-thousandth of an inch in thickness, involving edges and surfaces 'equal to opticians' work of the present day' (P&F4 74-76).

5. Peake & Fleure speak of the nomads from the Northern Steppes, not the Greeks themselves, as dominating the Danubian peasants:

Whether [the Danubian peasants who entered Greece] were refugees, driven from their former homes by the ochre-grave folk from the steppe, or whether they were carried to Thessaly as slaves or subjects by these warlike nomads, is a doubtful point (P&F5 55).

6. Sadler, drawing from Osborn's book *Men of the Old Stone Age*, mentions the early lake dwellers in Switzerland in his *Long Heads and Round Heads* (1918):

Now to go back and pick up the story of European civilization following the overthrow of the superior Cro-Magnons by their inferior successors, we are soon brought up to the time of the early lake dwellers in Switzerland—the pile villages—which is supposed to have reached its height about 5000 B.C. (Sadler 37).

7. Sadler, in his *Long Heads and Round Heads* (1918), speaks similarly of a “setback” occasioned by the arrival of a less-favoured people:

But with the passing of the Cro-Magnons the progress of the arts and industries met with a definite and decided setback. The peoples which immediately succeeded the Cro-Magnons were in almost every respect of an inferior order. The setback to the heretofore progressive development of European civilization occurred not a great while before the early dawn of historic times (Sadler 23).